

A NEW SPECIES OF *ONCOCEPHALUS* KLUG (HETEROPTERA —
REDUVIIDAE — STENOPODINAE) FROM SOUTHERN INDIA¹

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(With eleven text-figures)

Distant (1902 & 1910) in his fauna of British India, described 14 species of *Oncocephalus*.

In the present paper a new species of *Oncocephalus* Klug, viz. *O. anniei* is described and illustrated.

KEY TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF INDIAN SPECIES
OF GENUS *Oncocephalus*

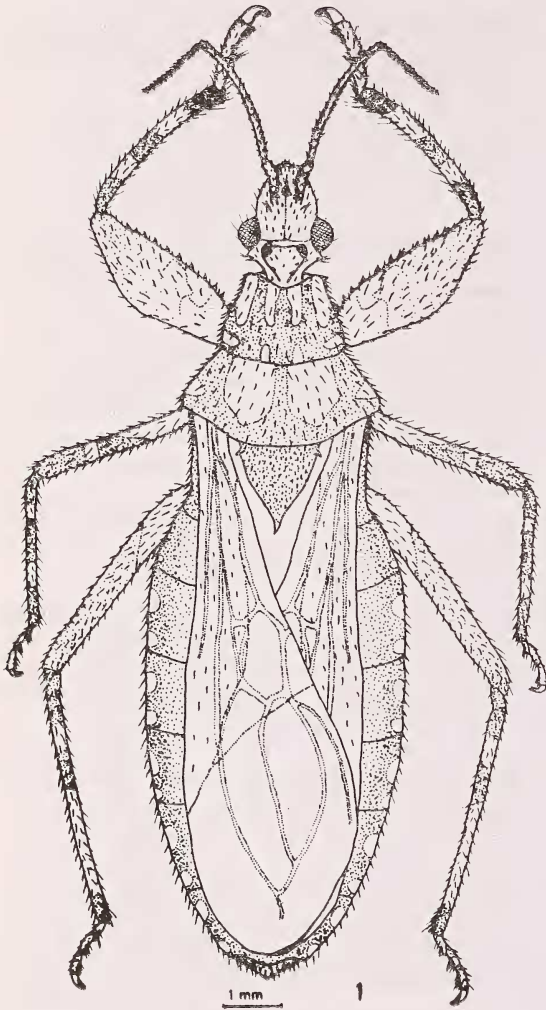
- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Hemelytra fully developed 2
Hemelytra abbreviated 14</p> <p>2. Antecular and postocular areas of head almost equal in length 3
Antecular area of head longer than postocular area of head 5</p> <p>3. Three piceous or fuscous vittae or longitudinal fasciae in the anterior lobe of pronotum 4
Irregular mottlings with a subtriangular fascia in the anterior lobe of pronotum
..... <i>O. picturatus</i> Distant</p> <p>4. Five piceous or fuscous vittae in the posterior lobe of pronotum <i>O. notatus</i> Klug
No piceous or fuscous vittae in the posterior lobe of pronotum <i>O. naboides</i> Walker</p> <p>5. Antecular portion of head longer, but not twice the length of postocular area 6
Antecular portion of head twice or more than twice the length of postocular area 8</p> <p>6. Both anterior and posterior lateral angles of pronotum prominently subspinous
..... <i>O. impudicus</i> Reut.
Both anterior and posterior lateral angles of pronotum not prominently subspinous 7</p> <p>7. Apical areas of femora, obsolete apical annulations to tibiae and base of rostrum castaneous
..... <i>O. fuscinotum</i> Reut.
Broad annulations in the entire femora and tibiae castaneous <i>O. anniei</i> sp. nov.</p> <p>8. Head with antecular area from eyes to base of antennae twice the length of postocular area 9</p> | <p>Head with antecular area from eyes to base of antennae more than twice the length of postocular area 13</p> <p>9. First joint of antennae as long as antecular portion of head 10
First joint of antennae as long as head
..... <i>O. schioedtei</i> Reut.</p> <p>10. Black antennae outwardly curved, anterior tibiae little curved <i>O. aterrimus</i> Distant
Brown or ochraceous antennae and tibiae not curved 11</p> <p>11. Anterior pronotal lobe distinctly sulcate, anterior and posterior lateral angles distinctly subspinously produced <i>O. cingalensis</i> Walker
Anterior pronotal lobe not distinctly sulcate, anterior and posterior lateral angles not distinctly subspinously produced 12</p> <p>12. Pale cinnamon brown membrane with discal elongate castaneous spot; anterior angles of pronotum prominently subspinous
..... <i>O. modestus</i> Reut.
Pale brownish ochraceous, membrane with brownish castaneous central cellular area, apical spine to scutellum, anterior angles of pronotum obtusely tuberculously prominent
..... <i>O. klugi</i> Distant</p> <p>13. Piceous brown, antecular portion with a broad lateral and a narrow central ochraceous fascia, lateral margins of pronotum unarmed
..... <i>O. lineosus</i> Distant
Very pale brownish ochraceous, antecular portion of head with four obsolete dark fuscous or black lines, lateral margins of pronotum armed medially with a small tubercle or tooth
..... <i>O. annulipes</i> Stal</p> <p>14. Pale testaceous, pronotum with lateral median spinous tubercle about twice as long as scutellum, hemelytra without spot
..... <i>O. micropterus</i> Horv.
Dark fuscous, pronotum without lateral median spinous tubercle; hemelytra reaching only up to second abdominal segment with small fuscous spot near apex <i>O. morosus</i> Distant</p> |
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Oncocephalus anniei sp. nov.

FEMALE: Total length 12.69 mm; width across the eye 1.10 mm; across prothorax 3.07 mm. (Fig. 1).



Oncocephalus anniei sp. nov.

Fig. 1. Adult female.

Colour brown; compound eyes, antero- and postero-lateral angles of pronotum, two median, two lateral obsolete fasciae in the anterior

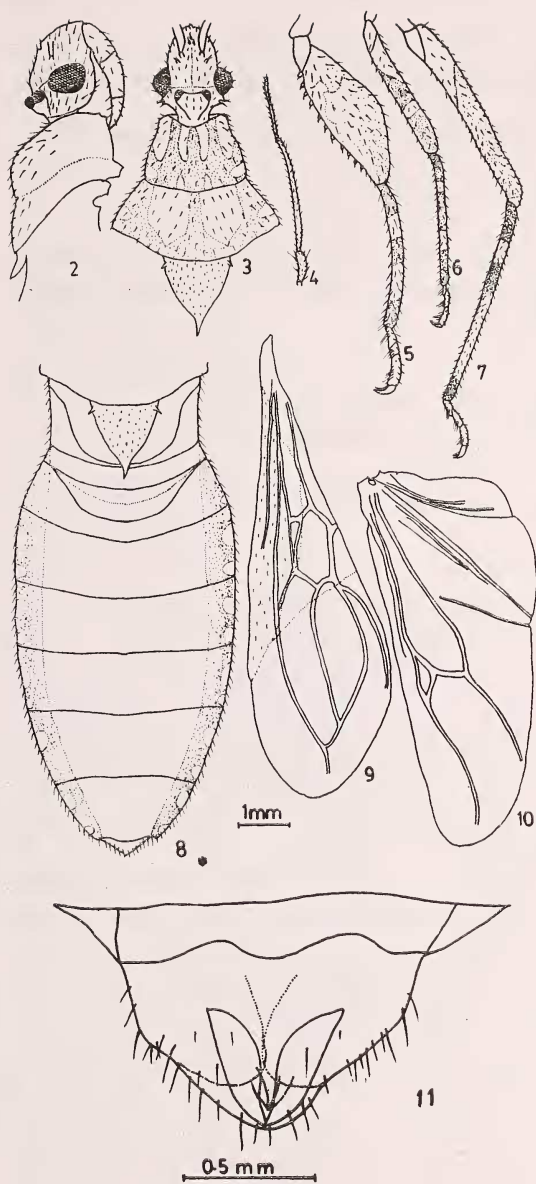
lobe of pronotum and lateral broad oval areas in the posterior pronotal lobe except a median band with a broad basal area, corium, broad annulations in the femorae and tibiae and spots in the connexivum bright brownish ochraceous; pilose.

Head oblong, highly granulate, moderately porrect; anteo-cular portion (1.18 mm), slightly longer than postocular portion (0.80 mm); compound eyes slightly protruding transversely (0.76 mm diameter); two prominent ochraceous ocelli harboured in short, swollen, hollow stalk pointing laterally; anteo-cular and postocular portion is demarcated by a deep sulcus in the synthlipsis; just behind each eye three small lateral tubercles bearing stiff hairs; two prominent pilose antenniferous tubercles outwardly, one at the base of each antenna (Figs. 2 & 3); four-segmented antennae richly pilose, scape short (0.50 mm), stout and slightly outwardly deflexed pedicel elongated (2.31 mm), four times as long as scape, flagellar segments linear, first flagellar segment slightly longer (0.63 mm) than second flagellar segment (0.50 mm) (Fig. 4); rostrum (2.23 mm long) stout, scarcely pilose, tip resting in the præsternal furrow, first (0.84 mm) and second (0.76 mm) rostral segments subequal in length; the third segment the shortest (0.63 mm) (Fig. 2), neck distinct.

Pronotum 2.52 mm long and 3.07 mm broad; granulate; antero-, postero- lateral margins of pronotum obtuse, pronotum constricted slightly behind the middle by a transverse sulcus; anterior lobe raised, convex and medially longitudinally grooved, pilose; scutellum triangular with a convex disc, two basal, lateral tubercles one on each side of the disc; posterior process well developed and spiniform, slightly laterally produced, finely pilose (Fig. 3).

Legs pilose, broadly annulated, anterior femora incrassated and amplified, bear a row of spines (eleven) beneath (Fig. 5); fore- and

NEW DESCRIPTIONS



Oncocephalus anniei sp. nov.

Figs. 2-11: 2&3 — head and pronotum lateral and dorsal views; 4 — antenna; 5 — fore leg; 6 — mid leg; 7 — hind leg; 8 — pterothorax and abdomen; 9 — fore wing; 10 — hind wing; 11 — genitalia.

mid-tibiae without spongy fossula, tarsi three-segmented, first and second tarsal segments subequal in length, the third segment slightly longer, fore- and mid-legs (Figs. 5 & 6) more or less equal in length, the hind legs (Fig. 7) slightly longer but not passing the abdominal apex at rest.

Hemelytra (9 mm long and 2.65 mm wide) with concoloured venation distinct on corium and membrane, not reaching the apex of abdomen, scarcely pilose on corium, the membrane polished (Figs. 9 & 10).

Abdomen elongated (8.19 mm long and 3.7 mm broad), laterally slightly pilose, centrally polished, ventrally convex, connexivum spotted, abdomen without any scent gland scars (Fig. 8) (genitalia as in fig. 11).

Type information:

Holotype (♀) collected from Muthurmala near Sivanthipatti, in Nellai Kattabomman District of Tamil Nadu on 15.8.1986. Allotype not found. The holotype is pinned and deposited in the Research Department of Zoology, St. Xavier's College, Palayankottai, India. Paratype (one female) collected from the same locality.

O. anniei sp. nov. is closer to *O. fuscinitum* Reut. and *O. impudicus* Reut. in having fully developed hemelytra and longer anteocular portion of head which is not twice the length of the postocular portion.

But *O. anniei* can be easily distinguished from *O. impudicus* by the obtuse antero-postero-lateral angles of pronotum and from *O. fuscinitum* by the broad castaneous annulations both in the femora and tibiae.

Etymology:

This species is named after Mrs. Annie Ambrose.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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TWO NEW SPECIES OF PIRATINAE STAL FROM SOUTHERN INDIA (HETEROPTERA — REDUVIIDAE — PIRATINAE)¹

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(With two text-figures)

Two new species of the genus *Pirates* and *Ectomocoris* from Southern India, namely *Pirates unipunctatus* sp. nov. and *Ectomocoris tuberculatum* sp. nov. are described and illustrated.

INTRODUCTION

The subfamily Piratinae, among the tibiariolate group of Reduviidae, could be broadly divided into two groups, one having more elongately produced head, with antennae far removed in front of the eyes and having tibiariolum or the tibial pad developed only on the fore-tibiae and the other group having moderately elongate head with the antennae arising closer to the eyes and the fore- and mid-tibiae provided with tibiariolum. The first group is exclusive for *Sirthenea* whereas the second group includes several genera, *Ectomocoris* and *Pirates* constituting the major genera

comprising of more than 90% of the recorded species of Piratinae and the diagnostic feature of these two genera is the extent of development of tibiariolum. In *Ectomocoris* the tibial pad, of the fore- and mid-tibiae extends more than half the length of each tibia whereas in Piratinae it is restricted almost to the tip of the tibia but its lobe extending almost the entire length of the first two tarsomeres. In both genera, the second segment of the rostrum is the longest, more than double the length of the first segment and in the case of *Pirates* the fore-femora is usually, provided with tuberculate spines. In *Ectomocoris*, however, no such armature has been reported to be characteristic. In the present description, the *Ectomocoris* species is provided with a row of tubercles on the fore-femora and for that reason it is described as new to science.

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